Communication with Madrid Interrupted-The Latest Advices.

London, Dec. 12 .- Traegraphic Communication with Madrid ',s still interrupted. The latest despatches 'ay that the po' itical agitation throughout spain is very g ceat, and that capitalists are leaving the country. There is much alarra among all classe's of people. The Government authorities are in receipt of commarkeations from many varis of the country promising aid to suppress the revolution. The insurgents at Cadiz bold strong positions. The President of the Republican Committee had not yet arrived from Seville. The insurrectionary movement has not extended beyond Cadiz. Marine Intelligence.

BOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 12.-The Hamburg-Ame rican steamship Westphalia sailed for New York at 8 A. M. to-day.

The Treasury Department.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.-Fractional currency printed for the week, \$447,000; do, shipped Assistant Treasurer New York, \$100,000; do. do. Louisville, \$50,000; do. National Banks, \$224,209; securities held for circulating notes, \$341,721,900; do. deposits of public moneys, \$36,729,350 National Bank currency issued, \$131,330. Total to date, \$311,151,736. Mutilated bills returned-\$10,394,320; notes of insolvent banks redeemed, \$900,227. Actual circulation at this date, \$299, 857,189. Fractional currency redeemed, \$344,000,

Shipment of Specie. New York, Dec. 12.—The steamship Pareire took out \$321,000 in specie to-day, >

WOMAN.

Females, owing to the peculiar and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform are subject to many sufferings. Freedom from these contribute in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of these various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

Helmbold's Extract of Buchu.

Hundreds suffer on in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure, or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do injustice to the afflicted, but am obliged to say that, although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, nawholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbirth, it is ar oftener caused by direct irritation applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and hap piness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for precoclous education and marriage causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early confinement of school, and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ball-room. Thus, with the body half clothed, and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight revel the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accom-

In consequence of this early strain upon he system, unnecessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of or ganic health and strength; the exposure to night air; the sudden change of temperature the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect, At last, an early marriage caps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain die tates and remonstrances of her delicate nature pecomes an unwilling subject of medical treat ment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise theffunctions of their peculiar organs, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system composed of what is called the tissue, which is in common with the female breast and lips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life: and. as we shall subsequently see, these emotions, when excessive, lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims ere nature has self-completed their develop-

None are genuine unless done up in steelengraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my

Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

instant:-

PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1868.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

Spain in an Uproar-Telegraphic Mail Dates to Dec. 1.

Death Among the Great-Rossini's Funeral-Disraeli and the

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FRANCE.

The Obsequies of Rossini. The New York Herald's Paris (Nov. 24) correspondence gives the following particulars of

The funeral solemnities were magnificent, and took place at the new church La Trinite, not at St. Eustache, as it had been originally settled, The body was conveyed from the Madeleine to the vaults of the Trinite the day before the final ceremony, when every street and avenue was ceremony, when every street and avenue was so thronged round the edifice that at length none without admission for seats in the church were allowed to cross the large square before it. At the last hour, however speculators did sell chairs inside for 150f, e.ch. No one knew how they got these tickets nor how they got to the church; but they were there, and the traffic went on in silence, almost unperceived by the police officers. When high mass began with the Introit of Mozart's required the interior of the building was most quiem the interior of the building was most imposing. There was room for 3300, and 5900 people had got in the nave, down the alsies, up in the tribunes, galleries, dome, and organ choir. It was perhaps not all sympathetic mourning; it was immense curlosity increased by antiqueted enjoyment in the singing that by anticipated enjoyment in the singing that was to be heard. In the centre of the nave rose an edifice under which the body was placed rose an edifice under which the body was placed during the ceremony. It was surrounded by four steps, above which elevation the receptacle for the coffin, left emply, but covered with a black velvet pall showered over with sliver tears. Thirty-six tapers, besides urns and funeral figures, were placed around. The De Profundis was sung in the vauits before the body was deposited under this short-lived monument, after which preliminary the troops came in and rendered approach near it impossible by forming a kind of proach near it impossible by forming a kind of wall around the catafalque. I cannot help ob-serving here that this display of militia was welcomed with no good feeting. It was intended as a mark of honor, the Emperor being repre-sented by his Chamberlain, by M. de Nieuwerkerke, and others; but these soldiers came in as if for war, with their knapsacks on their backs, and cartridges in their belts. Round the organ stood Madames Patti, Alboni, Nilsson, Krauss, Bloch, and Ugalde, The most remarkable among the gentlemen were Tamburini, Duprez, Roger, Nicolini, Agnesi, Belval Gardoni, Lefort, Delle Sedie, and Faure. The right of the organ was filled. kerke, and others; but these soldiers came in as

Agnesi, Belval Gardoni, Lefort, Delle Sedie, and Faure. The right of the organ was filled by the choruses of the Conservatoire under Jules Cohen; the left by the band of the Guard. Down the nave came the deputations of Rossinl's native town, Pesaro, and deputations from Bologna. Near the altar stood the Emperor's Chamberlain and Chevaller Nigra, Minister of Italy in France. Among the literati, and all of note were present, I recognized Sardou, Dumas, Emile Augler, and the musical critics, Ambroise Thomas and Camille Doucet were with the officials from court.

Tamburini's son acted as master of the cerewere with the officials from court.

Tamburin's son acted as master of the ceremonies. All the talent collected from every part of the world had in one word united and stood uncovered, while the organ burst forth and the three voices Rossin loved so well could not waken him from his well-earned repose. Pattl, Alboni, and Nilsson did their best; they blended their sweet lamentations first in one melodious complaint and then sung his immortality with sublime felicitation. The Quis est home duet, from the "Stabat." by sung his immortality with sublime felicitation. The Quisest homo duet, from the "Stabat," by Alboni and Patti, created such emotion that murmurs of continued delight were with difficulty subdued, and it was almost forgotten that the celebration was taking place round a coffin. The prayer from Moses and the supplication "Sweet Jesus" produced a no less thrilling effect. After the service the body was placed on the chariot which was to convey it to Pere la Chalse, and this chariot.

convey it to Pere la Chaise, and this chariot, with an unpretending R on it was the same which had carried Baron de Rothschild to his last dwelling-place a few days before. On the coffin lay two laurel wreaths and one made of gold, such as Dante is figured with. The laurel for one of these green wreaths was cut from a bush planted at Passy by Mery; the other was a branch from the tree shading Tasso's tomb. The only other interesting detail is that when the procession entered the last street it had to go through (a kind of opening avenue to the cemetery) an old Italian was noticed standing at the balcony of a poor looking house. He was gazing mournfully down and had hung out his mandoline, for he is a wandering musician. and there it is to hang forever. It is all the old man has to give up, and the mandoline, which has so often been tuned to the maestro's melecies, is to bring sous in no more. "They hung up their harps," says a Hebrew melody, and the meaning of this is not more affecting than the teuching demonstration of this poor Italian. Princess Mathilde and Princess Bonaparte were in one side of the tribunes of the church, and it is said in secret that the Empress was thickly veiled and with them also, quite at the back. Several guests left Complegne in order to attend publicly, while Eugenie is said to have got in a small coupe, which was ordered to keep up with that of Princess Mathide on leaving the station.

GREAT BRITAIN. Disraeli and the Peerage—The Visconut-ess Beaconsfield.

From the London Herald, Nov. 28. The announcement that her Majesty has gra-ciously been pleased to confer upon Mrs. Dis-raeli a peerage, under the title of Viscountess Beaconsfield, is one to which it is impossible not to attach especial importance. It implies for more than that the wife of the Premier has simply been elevated to a position of i social dignity. Peerages are not, in ordin cases, the monopolies of husband or wife; the husband is the wife is," and where we hear of an elevation to the rank of viscountess we also hear of a corresponding elevation to that of viscount. That the statement made public the statement made public yesterday not accompanied by an announcement of latter order is due, as will be recognized at , only to one cause—the unwillingness of Disraeli, for certain reasons, to allow himself to be a partner of the social honor besto wed upon his consort. Nor are these reasons very far to seek. When a man has for so many years labored with unremitting energy in the wearying arena of never ceasing political strife, it may be usually expected that he will not unreadily refuse that honorable relief from his more arduous tolls of which promotion to the Upper House may be considered signifi-cant. In the majority of cases it is not likely that he will have either the in-cilnation or the power to continue that life in the House of Commons to which Pope's description of the existence is assuredly applicable, and which is nothing but "a warfare upon earth." But Mr. Disraell does not belong to this order of statesmen. He, least of all men iving, would underrate the just legislative authority of an hereditary peerage; but he does not for this reason ignore the fact that in the present day there may be, at special times, greater opportunities for exercising a whole-some and saving influence upon the nation's and the Constitution's destinies in the House of

Under these circumstances the mind of the Under these circumstances the mind of the Premier has not for a moment hesitated as to the course to be pursued. He has persistently declined the bestowal of those insignia of dignity which would necessitate his absence from an assemblage which long years of active and patient experience have taught him how to manage and how most advantageously to influence. Thus it is that a rank which would neader ordinary circumstances have been Mr. under ordinary circumstances have been Mr.
Disraell's as well, is bestowed, with a special
grace and propriety, on Mrs. Disraell alone.
More than this, if the Premier, in the title now conferred upon his wife, may recognize a peculiar mark of the well-earned favor of his Queen, he will also recognize the realization of gome of his warmest and most life-long wishes.

FIFTH EDITION FIRST EDITION

"You could not have pleased me more than by paying this compilment to my wife" These words were said by Mr. Disraell a year ago in his speech, while acknowledging the manner in which Mr. Disraell's health had been drunk at the Edinburgh banquet. In whatever way we choose to regard the elevation of the new Vis counters Beaconsfield, whether as symbolical of an act of self-abnegation on the part of the Premier, or as of the investiture of a lady respected by all who know her with an accession spected by all who know her with an accession of dignity and rank, it will be equally acceptable to the public, just as its significance will be equally well understood.

OUBA.

Peruvian Iron-Clads-The Enemies of Spain Plotting at New York-The Latest Battle.

The New York Tribune publishes the follow ing correspondence from Hayans, dated the 1st

There is some apprehension felt about thos two Feruvian iron-clads now lying at New Orleans. The Cubans believe that before long these vessels will be found about Neuvitas, Well-informed persons in Havana, and who belong to neither of the contending parties, believe that the Peruviaus are principally directing the insurrectionary movements in this island. It is well known that the Spaniards first proposed the Mexican expedition, to who ca France and England afterwa ds agreed. The France and England afterwa ds agreed. The vessels of the three nations called in at Havana for water, supplies, and information. All the Mexican refugees, or nearly all, have made Havana their place of abode. The supplies that go out to embarrass and annoy the Juarez Administration are said to come wholly from Havana. The Spanish Government still refuses to recognize the Republic. Consequently there is a bad feeling towards Spain on the part of the Mexicans, or rather the bad feeling is perpetuated. There are Mexicans in the insurgentarmy and Dominicans-also. The latter detest the Spaniards because of their efforts to reconquer Santo Domingo under the pretext that Spain still was Domingo under the pretext that Spain still was entitled to the dominion of the soil. The Para-vians and Chilians remember Callao, and would be most happy to strike Spanish power in a vital point, and that they think could be better effected in exciting insurrection in Cuba than

effected in exciting insurrection in Cuba than by any other means.

General Munoz, commander at St. de Cuba, forwards the official report of the battle of Cobre to the Captain General. The engagement took place in the town of Cobre, which is near St. de Cuba. This is in the heart of the copper mines country. The combat happened on the 24th inst. The General reports that learning the insurgents intended attacking a small department of Spanish troops which were at this tachment of Spanish troops which were at this place, he immediately sent out 400 men to reinforce them. The Spaniards came unexpectorce them. The Spaniats came unexpectedly upon the insurgents, and cut them up and dispersed them in all directions. Sixtyone insurgents killed were counted in the town of Cobre; the wounded were taken off the field; 21 prisoners were taken, besides 200 horses, many arms, and much ammunition. The Spanish commander sent out troops to The Spanish commander sent out troops to scour the country at a considerable distance Many others were found dead upon the ground, and some hidden in places about the mines. Captain Amado killed a Dominican general, Marcano, with his revolver, The Spaniard's loss was three killed and ten wounded; there were four contusions. Lieutenant Colonel Francisco Fernandez Torren, Commandant Y. Lull, the chief of the yanguard; Amado, commander at Cobre, and various others, distinguarder at Cobre, and various others, distinguarder at Cobre, and various others, distinguarder. mander at Cobre, and various others, distinguished themselves. There were, it is said, about 450 Spaniards and 1200 insurgents. Colonel Francisco de Abreu y del Monte companded the former.

HAVANA.

An Exciting Scene in the Plaza de Toron.

A Havana letter of the 5th inst. has the following:—
An incident occurred on Sunday last which created considerable excitement throughout the city, and indicates that this people are not so subservient to authority as a long course of despotic rule would naturally make them. On the day mentioned there was announced appear in the Plaza de Toros the celebrated Cuchares, from Spain, known as the "King of Bull-fighters." It is related of him that he has killed some six thousand balls without having ever sustained the slightest injury. Naturally the occasion drew together a large crowd, and It was estimated that seven thousand people were in attendance. When the hour of per-formance arrived it was announced that Cu-chares was sick of the yellow fever, and could not appear. A threatening murmur followed. But the magistrate in attendance decided that the funcion should proceed without him.

This decision was followed by a tremendous uproar, and as the buil-fighters entered the arena the people commenced throwing oranges and other missiles at them, and crying, "Turn them out!" Finding resistance was made to their demands, they finally swarmed in the ring, with cries of "Cuchares, or money re-turned!" The military force in attendance seemed rather to sympathize with the people and not disposed to interfere. It was finally decided to return the money, and the crowd dispersed. During the melee one of the bull-fighters manifested the barbarous intention of turning loose the bulls upon the people, and was only prevented by an American, who seized him by the throat and compelled him to desist. Had he succeeded, the havor would have been serious, as the bulls, which are from Fiorida, though small, are very flerce and untamable. It was supposed that the sickness of Cuchares was a mere pretense; but he has since died of the vomito, and his body has been em-balmed and will probably be sent to Spain.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A Repeal of Annexation. The people of Nova Scotia, dissatisfied with the union between the provinces, sent a delega tion to England to induce the British Parlia-ment to relieve them from a union which was not agreeable to the people. The deputation having been treated unnandsomely by the Disraeli Government, they are tasking about making an appeal to the newly elected Liberal Parliament, it is generally understood that Mr. Bright, who will be one of the ruling spirits in the new government, will be of great value to the Nova Scotians. He has already put himself istic speeches denounced the enforced union as "despotism," and predicted that the act would "make the people turn for sympathy" to the United States. Mr. Bright has the prophetic gift which marks the statesman. Already his words are coming true; and the English people are beginning to see clearly that the only sure course to preserve Nova Scotia for the British crown for any considerable time longer is to relesse her from the Canadian confederation, and place her in her former colonial position, Should the new government deny them relief, we may look for the speedy annexation of Nova Scotia to the United States.—N. Y. Commercial

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

Is it Worth Anything?-A Petition from

Prisoners in Turkey. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.—Sir:—May we beg you to call the attention of the American public to the open violation of our treaties, now being carried on in the very face and in spite of the energetic and repeated protests of the United States representatives here, regarding coverages, two American citizens, the one ing ourselves, two American citizens, the one naturalized, the other free born. Leaving aside the great facts that we were simply engaged in the survey of a line of railway, for which we had a Turkish firman; that we can only be charged with a raid against a wild Bedouin tribe, such as are constantly carried on by Government officials constantly carried on by Government officials constantly carried on by Government officials and others; that we were fully justified in this case by the conduct of the rascally scheik (Mejuel el Mesrab, well known to American and English travellers as the collector of blackmail on the road to Palmyra), who had given promise of ald and escort, received his money, and then boiled—not to mention beside that we had surrendered regularly to the highest officers in the country—a general and a governor—under conditions, the first of which was that we were not to be made prisoners at all. ernor—under conditions, the first of which was
that we were not to be made prisoners at all.
Besides all this, the Turkish Government,
represented by the Government-General of
Syria here, dares to keep us in solitary confinement, prohibits all free intercourse with our
counsel on the outside world, and forces us to
undergo examinations from time to time, the
evident and only object being to obtain some

evidence of self-crimination, ourselves all this time being wholly ignorant of what we are suspected, never confronted with witnesses, no regular charges being ever proffered—in short, untried and unaccused. It is now two months since we were taken, a month and a half of which has been spent in this farce at Damascus; and unless we are released by force, may remain here, undergoing what they call preliminary examinations, for a couple of years. Yet by the Capitulations of 1740 (the only ones binding on Americans, the United States not being a party to the treaties of Parts. States not being a party to the treaties of Paris, 1856) an American may not even be arrested by a Turkish Zaptieh, and must be confined, if at a Turkish Zaptieh, and must be confined, if at all, in the Consular prison. And by the laws of common justice, even those accused of the highest crime must be presented with the charges against them, allowed competent counsel, and the epportunity for proving their innocence. We are brought up one by one, never confronted with witnesses, subjected to the severest cross-examinations of several years past, never allowed to make a single note of the proceedings, obliged to suffer the threats of Turkish officials before our own consul, who can only watch the proceedings. the threats of Tulkish officials before our own consul, who can only watch the proceedings; when we attempt to follow the line of conduct marked out by his protests, false statements, pretending to have been made by our fellow-comrades, are brought in at every moment to lead us to incriminate ourselves and them. Is this longer to be endured? Or is America unwilling or pumple to protect he?

willing or unable to protoct us?
Yours respectfully, Charles Lamar,
Andrew Romez.
In Prison, Damascus, Nov. 6, 1888.

THE PLAINS.

Terrible Suffering and Death of Three

Terrible Suffering and Death of Three Trappers.

"Three trappers," says the Fort Dodge Northwest, of November 26, "from Illinois, passed through here about a month ago on their way west to begin the winter campaign against the mink and otter. They were trapping in Buena Vista county. On Monday, the 18th, two of them started from the Maple river to go across the prairie to Storm Lake. Our readers will remember the severe snow storm that came on so the prairie to Storm Lake. Our readers will remember the severe snow storm that came on so suddenly during that day. The wind blew a terrific gale from the northwest. The snow came driving down in blinding fury, making it a fearful day for the traveller on the great unsettled praires. The two trappers pushed on through the blinding storm all day, and when night came no friendly shelver was in sight. The storm continued to increase, the night was dark, the air filled with the driving snow the dark, the air filled with the driving snow, the road utterly hidden from sight. It was a cheer-less prospect before them—to continue on groless prospect before them—to continue on groping their way through the long hours of the
night, lost, and without hope of finding a
friendly shelter, or lying down in the show at
the risk of freezing, to wait for morning. After
wandering around for a time, they concluded
to stop and dig a hole in a large snow drift,
which would afford a partial shelter from the
fury of the storm until morning.

When daylight appeared they crawled out
and found themselves badly frozen. One of
them. Charles Butler, lassisted upon going

them, Charles Butler, insisted upon going towards the lake, while the other as strongly insisted upon trying to find the nearest house. They finally separated—Butler and his dog going in the direction of Storm Lake, while the other wandered around until he found a house. Before reaching it he became nearly deranged from his sufferings. Having pulled off his boots to rub his feet, he was unable to get them on again, and was compelled to walk several miles barefoot in the snow. When he reached the house his feet were badly frozen, mangled from the stubble of the harsh prairie

grass, bleeding and useless.

On Friday night Butier's dog came into Sac City, and made such demonstrations that some of the citizens who knew him, seeing him so lank and apparently hearly starved, became alarmed for the salety of his muster. Early the next more than the salety of his muster. the next morning a party of his mister. Early the next morning a party of men started out, and following the doz, who ran on before them for about twelve miles, towards storm Lake, they at last came upon the body of the unfortuante trapper lying stark and rigid in the

The dog had evidently staid with his master from Tuesday night until Friday, when, almost famished with hunger, he sought the settlements. We learn that Butler leaves a wife in Illinois to mourn his sad fate.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Mckieve Homicide. COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER-Judges Brewster and Ludiow. District A torneys Sheppard at a Hagert. In the case of the boy Joseph Hart, tried for the morder of William Mckleve, on the 15th of last mouth, the jury this morning rendered a verdict of guilty of manulaughter, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

The Gallen Homicide, In the case of the Commonwealth vs. McBride and others, charged with the murder of Michael Gallen in June last, it will be remembered that a few weeks ago the prisoners, four in number, were discharged under the two term rule, they having lain in prison four months without trial. This morning John O'Byrne Esq., their counsel, stated to the court that since then two of them, D mais McBride and Joseph to reveland, had been arrested upon cencen warrant issued by this Court at the instance of the District Attorney, before the beginning of the present Oyer and Terminer.

and Terminer.

Mr. Sneppard said he recognized the futi importance of the question that these facts raised and did not regret that Mr. O'Byrne had mentioned thom and he considered it a question that should receive a full argument and final decision.

Mr. O'Byrne said ne fully appreciated the weight of the question, and contessed he had come in unprepared for argument and would request the Cours to postpone the matter a few days, when he would in the meantime give the question as careful an investigation as he could.

Mr. Sheppard added that in case the Court should continue the argument, he thought it well that the

the meantime give the question as tarked an investigation as he could.

Mr. sheppard added that in case the Court should continue the argument, he thought it well that the other side should know the view he entertained. He understood the discharge under the two term rule simply as a discharge from custody, and not, a determination of the defendant's liability to botried or the Commonwealth's right to try. Otherwise it would operate as a statute of limitations. Therefore, the defendants here being still liable to trial, though at large, it was proper that the ordinary bench warrant should issue to bring them into Court.

Juege Brewster said he was desirous also that the question should receive the final decision of the Court, for he could see the embarrassing points it would present. If the two-term rule meant that after a discharge under it defendants could not be tried. It was truly a statute of imitations. In McCabe's case, where his Honor and Mr. Phillips represented the defendant, a motion was made for his discharge under the habeas corpus act, and was granted, and immediately afterwards coursed for the Commonwealth said for a beach warrant to bring him is for trial. But the Bourt said, "What is the u e of a benca warran? for the moment the defendant is arrught in upon it the application for his discharge will be repeated, and we will have to grant it; and this can be kept up so that we cannot proceed with he case." This wat particularly so in capital cases, where no step can be so that we cannot proceed with the case." This was particularly so in capital cases, where no step can be taken without the delendant's presence. This might be done here in this case and upon each application the Cour, would be bound to decharge the desendants. Though he wou'd be pleased to have the matter properly argued and decid d he could not consent to keep the prisoners in jail in the meantime.

Judge Ludlew said he could give no op'nlos at present, but desired time to look into the matter, and sa, by agreement, the motion lies over nutil Tuesday next the prisoners remaining in cust. dy. The Hill Murder-Thursday Next Fixed for the Trial.

This morning the Twitchells were again in court, exciting the usual amount of cariosits in the audience. Mr. O'Byrne stated to the Court that on Thursday last he and his colleagues had received notice from the District Attorney that the case of the Commonwealth vs. George s. Twitchell. Jr., and Camilla E. Twitchell, would be called for trial on Monday next, which he concleved to be insufficient notice to allow the defense time for preparation; for they had a number of witnesses who lived at a distance, and whom it would require considerable time to procure, They would ask for at least ten days longer, when he would assure the District Attorney they would be ready.

would assure the District Attorney they would be ready.

Mr. Sheppard replied that counsel for the defense had assured him it ey wished a speedy trial, which he had promised them, and he was surprised at this request for delay. The prisoners had aiready had three weeks for pepartion—he believed three weeks fad elapsed since this occurrence—and that was certainly more time than had been allowed many defendants by h's worthy proceeds. In bringing this case to a steedy trial be thought he was following a very distinguished example. In Billingham's case, tried before Lord Manafield, the prisoner's body was lying on the dissecting table exactly one week after too commission of the murder. This was justice, though a little quick. On Monday next he expected to call the case in pursuance to the notice given the prisoner's counsel.

Br. Clypric said 'bis was practically but one day's

the case in pursuance to the notice given the prisoner's counsel.

Br. O'Byrne sa'd bis was practically but one day's notice, for Friday was consumed in the motion to noish, and Sunday could not be counted in, and they had not had three weeks' time; for one week the writ of habeas corpus was pending. He thought it impossible for them to be ready before ten days, and he weuld earnestly request the Court to grant that time. Judge Brewater, after con erring with Judge Ludlow said the Court would fix next Thursday for the trial of the case, and would expect both parties to be ready.

Mr. O'Byrne demurred, but the Court made no alteration in their determination.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

League Island-Transfer of the Title to the United States-The New Insurrection in Spain-A Revolt in Madrid.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. League Island.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.-The League Island question is rapidly approaching a final adjustment. Yesterday afternoon Attorney-General Evarts made a report to the Secretary of the Navy, stating that he had examined the abstract of the title presented by the city of Philadelphia, and found that it was clear and

unclouded. The transfer of the island to the United States, and its formal acceptance by the Government, therefore, await only the formal signing of the deeds by the Hon. Morton McMichael, Mayor of Philadelphia, as the representative of that city. The documents were returned to Philadelphia last evening by a special messenger for that purpose. Early next week the committee having the matter in charge will again visit this city, and make the formal presentation of the deeds, and with that ceremony the title will be fully vested in

FROM SPAIN.

The Bombardment of Cadiz-Revolt of the Workmen in Madrid.

By Atlantic Cuble. London, Dec. 12 .- No news has yet been re-

ceived of the bombardment of Cudiz, tele graphic communication being interrupted with

Aldespatch just received from Madrid, dated Thursday, December 10, says:—A large number of workmen employed by the municipality on public works yesterday, armed themselves with carbines and with bayonets fastened to sticks. and assume I a threatening attitude, which they still maintain. The national militia were ordered to proceed against them, and several battalions are preparing to march to the attack. Great efforts are being made to raise a revolt here, and the citizens are much alarmed.

Placards are posted in Estramadura threaten ing the assassination of all rich citizens who take part in the elections for the Cortes.

The Armistice Between the Government Troops and the Insurgents at Cadiz Prolonged.

LONDON, Dec. 12 .- The armistice between the Government troops and insurgents has been prolonged until to-night, both parties consenting to await the arrival of the President of the Republican Committee of Seville, who will make an attempt at mediation. Should these negotiations fail the government will recommence vigorous measures for the suppression of the insurrection.

This Morning's Quotations. London, Dec. 12-A. M .- Consols for money 924, and for account, 921@924. United States Five-twenties, 744. Railways steady. Erie, 264.

Illinois Central, 964. An Outrage in Indiana - Three Men

Lynched. Indianapolis, Dec. 12 -The Seymour Vigi-lance Committee visited the New Albany jail this morning, about 3 o'clock, and hun-Reno brothers and Charles Angerson juside the jail, and left the town before any alarm was

Markets by Telegraph.

Markats by Telegraph.

New York. Dec. 12 — Stocks heavy. Chloago and Rock Island. 185%; Reading, 26%; Canton Co., 47%; Krie. 39%; Cleveland and Toledo. 181; Cleveland and Toledo. 181; Cleveland and Toledo. 181; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185%; Michigan Central. 18; Michigan Southern, 86%; New York Central. 181; Hilnois Central. 184; Cumberland preferred. 38; Virginia 188, 87%; Missouri 68 89%; Hudson River, 25 5-298, 1832, 110%; do. 1834, 167%; do. 1885, 107%; do. new, 110; 10-498, 105%. Gold, 185%, Money, 7 per cent. 18xchauge 9%.

New York D.c. 12.—Cotton steady; sales of 1600 bales at 28c. Flour firm; sales of 11.000 barrels at yearony's quotastions. Wheat firm and advanced (202), 10r win.er; spring dult; sales of 7500 bushels spring at 100. Coro dult and declined ic. salas of 25.000 bushels at 79c. Beer quiet. Pork dult at \$25@26. Lard quiet at 180016%. Whisky quiet.

Baltimore Dec. 12.—Cotlon firm at 25c. Flour quiet but steady and unchanged. Wheat dult; prime to choice red. \$2.38@476. Corn firm; new white, 229 97c. Oats firm at 40%45c. Pork firm, \$25.50. Bacon, supply light; the sides, 17c.; clear do., 17%, @17%c.; shoulders, 18%@44c.; hams. 18c. Lard firm at 16%c.

ROTHSCHILDS.

The Bearing of the Late Millionaire A Paris correspondent of the Boston Adver-user, referring to the late Baron Rothsonlid

In everything he did and said came out a rerson of no culture, narrow intellect, self-satisfied, harsh, and glorying in his show-keeping acuteness and fancled superiority to the rest of the world. Few of us there are who have not at times been out of conceit with ourselves, James Rothschild was one of the the few. He chuckled daily and hourly over the pull he had obtained on humanity with his monetary lever.

Money was his test of every product of the

mind. An idea or a creation which had not market value was worthless in his eyes. His jaith in the absolving power of the ingot led him, in the drawing rooms of palaces, to forget the most elementary restraints and behave to ladies with gross familiarity. To his employes he was babitually rude, often overbearing, and he was never known to give them a largesse. He watched them at their desks with the glance of a task-master; and though he acted on hints thrown out by the intelligent, their suggestions were invariably met with rebuffs, in-tended, it is said, to conceal a sense of igno-rance. Baron James Rothschild was jealous of every Jew who aspired to mount high in the financial world. But he was generous in sub-scribing to charitable institutions for his poor brethren when asked by a rabbi to put down his name, or by a committee.

The New York Money Market. From the Times,

"Money is in demand at 7 per cent. on call, and 7@9
per cent. on first class paper, 69 to 99 days to run.
There is no marked pressure to borrow among tue
brokers from day to day, but all offers to lend over
the New Year are readily taken up by the leading
bonses.

bonses.

"The railway market is very feverish, and as a general remark, 'bearish' in appearance, because of the weakness shown by most of the Western stocks, heretofore supported by what are known on the street and the programment of the street of the weakness of the second of the street of the second of the street of the second of the street of the second of the the weakness shown by most of the Western stocks, herestolders supported by what are known on the streat as clique' movemen s. The sellers against the future course of prices are also operating with much freedom, but not with uniform success, thus far, in New York Central. The stock shows considerable elasticity, as the daily frequent fluctuations between 123/26/125/2 illustrate. Yearerday a fitful effort was made to advance Erie Common stock, to give colat, perhaps, to the lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Education to the for twoive years subject to renewal, and not in percentity, as reported in our last paper; and also to make a quotation for London, where something of a fresh interest in Erie is greatly desired by the manipulators here among the holders of Atlantic and Great Western debentures on the other side. At the old Stock Exchange Board to-day only 120 shares of Frie changed hands, At the Open Board and in the Long Room some business was reported as high as 59/26/40, and then at \$800/86/2 per cent. The miscellane us list was lower on Pacific Mail, and duil and decitning on the Express Stocks, and Canton, Cumberland, and Quickeilver.

SECOND EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturd. y, Dec. 12 1868,

Saturd y, Dec 12 1868. 5

There is no material change to notice in the Money market. Call loans rule at 6@7 per cent. on approved collateral. First class mercantile paper ranges from 9@10 per cent per annum.

The Stock market was dull this morning, with the exception of Reading Railroid, which was in demand, but prices were lower: about 5200 snares sold at 48 3-16@48], closing at 484, a decline of 4: Minehill at 575, no change; Lehigh

5200 shares sold at 48 3-16@48\$, closing at 48\$, a decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Minehill at 57\$\frac{1}{2}\$, no change; Lehigh Vailey at 55\$\frac{1}{2}\$, no change; Camden and Amboy at 129\$\frac{2}{2}\$, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; and Pennsylvania Raitroad at 53\$\frac{1}{2}\$, a stight decline.

Government securities were held firmly, 105\$\frac{1}{2}\$ was bid for 10-40\$\sigma\$; 114\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for 68 of 1881; 110\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for '62 5-20\$\sigma\$; 107\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for '65 5-20\$\sigma\$; 110 for July '65 5-20\$\sigma\$; 110 for '67 5-20\$\sigma\$; and 110\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 17 was bid for Thirleenth and Fifteenth; 23 for Spruce and Pine; 46\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Chesnut and Wainut; 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Hestonville; 33\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Green and Coates; and 294 for Germantown. Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Western sold at 86, no change. 159 was bid for Philadelphia: 123 for Farmers' and Mechanics' 57 for Commercial: 31 for Mechanics; 57 for Penn Township; 58 for Girard: 30 for Manu-facturers; 684 for Corn Exchange; and 123 for Central National.

-The Oil Creck and Allegheny River Rallway Company have this day declared a dividend of 21

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third stree,

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Gevernment securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1142@1144; old 5-20s, do., 1104@1104; new 5-20s, 1864, 1062@107; do., 1865, 1072@108; 5-20s,

5-20s, 1864, 1963@1104; do., 1865, 1073@108; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110@1104; do., 1867, 110@1104; do., 1868, 1104@1104; 10-40s, 1053@1053. Gold. 1355.—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers. No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 1144@1144; U.S. 5-20s, 1822, 1103@1104; do., 1864, 1063@107; do., 1865, 1074@1075; do. July, 1865, 1094@1104; do. July, 1867, 1094@1104; 1868, 1104@1106; 10-40s, 1054@1056. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25. Gold, 1354@1354. Gold, 1354@1354.

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD.—First mortgage bonds, based upon the valuable frauchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow.

A pertion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 per cent, and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in January and July. Information, etc., to be had of

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.

No. 40 South Third street.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD,-The First Mortgage fifty-year seven per cent. Sinking Fund Coupen Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island, and St Louis Railroad Company, principal and interest pay able in GOLD COIN, free of Government tax are for sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall street. New York, at 97% per cent., and accrued interest in

Pamphlets, giving fuller information, may be had at the office. Government and other securities received in ex

change, at market rates. H H. BOODY, Treasurer,

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Dec. 12 -The Flour Market presents no new feature, the demand being limited and confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased 600 barrels. Including superfine at \$5.50@5.75; extras at \$6.66.75; lows and Wisconsin extra family at \$7.25@8.1214; Minnesota do. do at \$8@8.25, lilinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Ohio winter wheat do. do. at \$9@ 10 75; and fancy brands at \$11@13 00, ac cording to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$7.50@8.00 per barrel. No change to notice in

Corn Meal. There is no spirit in the Wheat Market, and no demand except for good and prime lots, which are scarce; sales of 2000 bushels red at \$1 90@2 00; and some amber at \$2 10@2 12. Rye has advanced; sales of 500 bushels Pennsylva-nia at \$1 60. Corn is less active; sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at 90c @\$1, according to dryness. We quote old yellow at \$1 20. Oats move slowly at former rates; sales of 2000 bushels Western at 72@75c. Bark is steady at \$42 50 per ton for No. 1 Quer-

Whisky is offered at \$1.01@1 03 per gallon, duty paid, for wooden and iron-bound packages

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA DECEMBER 12. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-7 A. M......20 11 A. M......28 2 P. M......36

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Barque Schamyl, Crosby, Marseilles, L. Westergaard & Co. Barque Wilhelmina, Rhatz Antwerp, do. Echr W. H. Tiers, Hoffman, Clentuegos, Madeira &

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Hamb. ship Humboldt. Peyn, 3 days from New
York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, 6 days from Boston, with Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, e days from Boston, with made, to captain.
Schr J. Paine. Rich. 3 days from New York, with made, to Caivin S Crowell & Co.
Schr E. D Hart. Lowe, from Portland, with headings to Madeira & Cabada.
Schr D. E. Wolle, Doie 6 days from Spring Creek, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Ida V. McCabe, Pickup, from New Haven.
Schr R. & S Corson, Corson, from Beston.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with made, to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Henry L. taw. Her. 13 hours from Baltimore, with made, to A. Groves, Jr.

SAILED.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, salled at 8 o'clock this morning for Savannah, with the following passengers:—Dion Swift, R. L. Greiner, L'eut, Goodrich, T. W. Eddy, J. W. Greiner, D. W. Fuller, Sidney Williams, T. Mailiard, William Blew.

Bleamship Volunteer, Galiagher, hence, at New York yesterday.

Brig Ocean Belle, Hallett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina isth alt.
Schr Rachel Seaman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savasnah yesterday.
Behr Glenwood, Lawrence, hence, was below Providence 10th inst.
Schra Mary L. Vankirk, Walker, and Ann V. Bergen, Thompson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 10th inst.
Schra Harriet S. Brooks, from Boston; Sarah Clark, Griffin, from Pawtucket; J. Cadwallader, Corson, and Lizzle Raymond, Lord, from New London; and Mabel, Ryan, from Bridgeport, all for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

York yesterday.

Schra Julia A. Crawford. Brickley, and John Stront,

Orawford, hence, at Providence 10th lust.

Schra J. Wyman, Urann; John Shay, Shay; and

Fawn, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 10th lust.